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STANDARD BREEDS  
AND VARIETIES OF

# CHICKENS

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II ORNAMENTAL AND  
GAME CLASSES



FARMERS'  
BULLETIN  
No. 1507

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**T**HE BREEDS AND VARIETIES of chickens discussed in this bulletin often have an unusual appeal, and a breeder who may be attracted first to such fowls by their unusual plumage or form may later develop a flock which has decided utility value. Thus the keeping of these classes of chickens contributes to pleasure and the possibility of ample reward as well. This bulletin discusses the qualities of the various breeds and varieties listed so that the inexperienced person may make a wise selection by reason of familiarity with the merits of each.

Because of the large number of breeds and varieties involved, it is possible to give only brief descriptions. Persons desiring more detailed information are referred to the American Standard of Perfection, a book published by the American Poultry Association and a guide by which fowls are judged. The office of the secretary is at Davenport, Iowa. There are also other good books on the market which give detailed descriptions as well as matters of general interest, together with numerous illustrations.

The subtitle of this bulletin was changed in 1941 to conform to the classification then recognized by poultrymen for the breeds and varieties described.

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletins 1221 and 1251.

Washington, D. C.

Issued November 1926  
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# STANDARD BREEDS AND VARIETIES OF CHICKENS

## II. ORNAMENTAL AND GAME CLASSES

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### INTRODUCTION

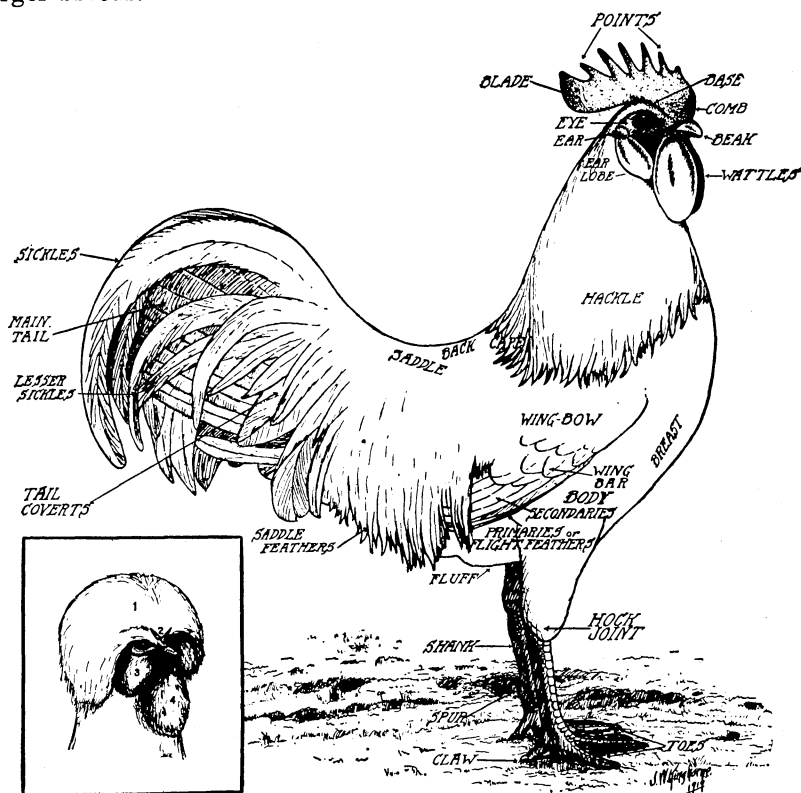
CHICKENS combine qualities of economic value and ornamentation that cause them to have a wide appeal to persons interested in domestic animals. The relatively small size of chickens as compared with cattle, sheep, and hogs, makes them particularly adaptable to a variety of conditions and obtainable at low cost. The egg-laying and meat-producing qualities and the beautiful combinations of color patterns are factors that give chickens a very important place in animal breeding. Also, many chickens are kept and bred mainly for pleasure because of their beauty of plumage or form, or their rarity or unusual appearance. It is this interest on the part of poultry breeders which accounts in a measure for the large number of standard breeds and varieties and for the great variation in type, color, and color patterns.

The classes discussed in this bulletin include the Polish, Hamburg, French, Continental, Game, Oriental, Ornamental Bantam, and Miscellaneous classes, which are classified in accordance with the 1940 edition of the American Standard of Perfection. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1506 deals with the American, Asiatic, English, and Mediterranean classes of poultry, and includes the standard varieties of bantams which have been developed for those classes.

The purpose of this bulletin is to give poultrymen a brief discussion of the more important characteristics of the breeds and varieties listed below. From the list the reader will observe that there are bantams

<sup>1</sup> Resigned August 1936. This revision is by Alfred R. Lee, associate poultry husbandman, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

in several of the classes of the larger chickens and also, in the Ornamental Bantam class, bantams for which there are no corresponding larger breeds.



6132-C

FIGURE 1.—Glossary chart giving the names of the various parts of a male fowl. Insert shows head of White Houdan male illustrating, 1, crest; 2, V-shaped comb; 3, muff; 4, beard.

## POLISH CLASS

There is only the Polish breed in this class which contains the following varieties:

Breed	Variety	Size
Polish.....	White-crested Black.....	Normal and bantam.
	Bearded Golden.....	Normal and bantam.
	Bearded Silver.....	Normal and bantam.
	Bearded White.....	Normal and bantam.
	Bearded Buff-Laced.....	Normal and bantam.
	Non-Bearded Golden.....	Normal and bantam.
	Non-Bearded Silver.....	Normal and bantam.
	Non-Bearded White.....	Normal and bantam.
	Non-Bearded Buff-Laced.....	Normal and bantam.

Each variety in this class has a bantam variety which is a duplicate in type and color but a miniature in size of the larger variety.

The Polish breed was at one time fairly popular in the United States but with the increase in popularity of the Leghorns, interest in the Polish waned, although it is still kept in many sections as an orna-

mental fowl. There is considerable doubt about the origin of the Polish breed; although it probably originated in Poland, it is an accepted fact that the Dutch poultry fanciers of the eighteenth century



FIGURE 2.—White-Crested Black Polish, female.

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were instrumental in perfecting the crest, which is a characteristic feature of the breed.

In type the Polish is much like the Leghorn. It has no standard weights, however, except in the case of Polish Bantams which are in ounces: Cock, 30; hen, 26; cockerel, 26; and pullet, 24.

The body of the Polish should be symmetrical, of fair length with well-rounded breast, the back showing a distinct slope backward from the shoulders to the tail. The tail should be of good length, well spread, and carried low, and in the male should be well furnished with sickles and coverts.

As noted previously, a characteristic feature of all Polish birds is the presence of a crest of feathers surmounting the head, similar to the hackle feathers in shape and texture. The crest adds greatly to the beauty of the fowl, and it is very important that it be set squarely on the head with no tendency to tip to one side. There are bearded and non-bearded varieties in all except the White-Crested Black Polish. The beard consists of a small tuft of feathers on the throat



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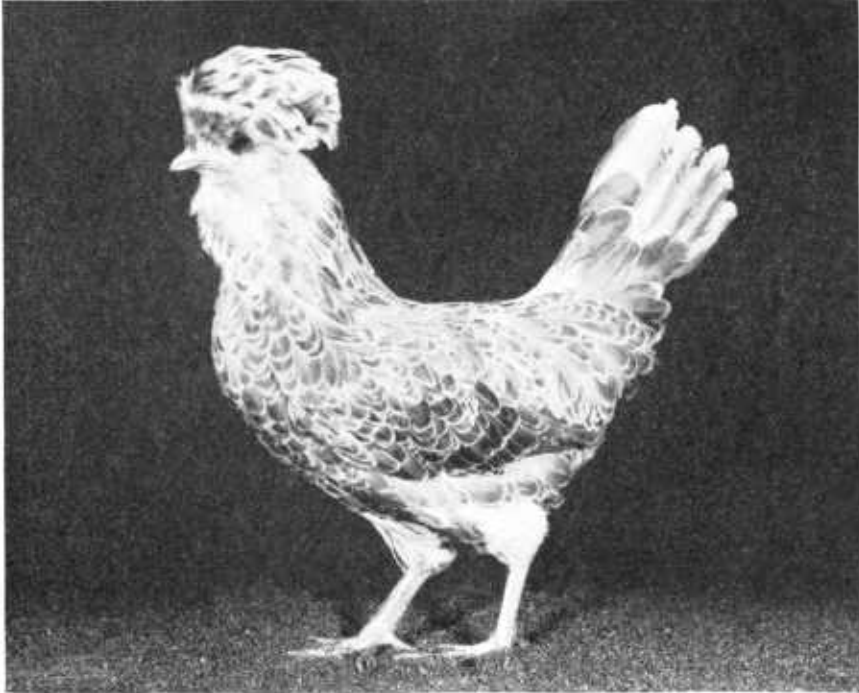
FIGURE 3.—Bearded Buff-Laced Polish, male.

and side of the face of the fowl and extends well behind the eyes. The color of the skin in all varieties is gray or grayish white. The comb is relatively small and is V-shaped. The ear lobes are white. The color of the egg laid by this breed is white and the Polish is known as nonbroody.

**The White-Crested Black Polish** is a non-bearded variety. The color of the plumage is black with a greenish sheen, except for the crest, which is white. Such a combination of plumage coloration makes this variety strikingly attractive. The undercolor in all

sections is slate. The beak is bluish black and the shanks and toes are dark slate. A White-Crested Black Polish male is illustrated on the cover page.

**The Bearded and Non-Bearded Buff-Laced Polish and Buff-Laced Bantams** have the golden-buff plumage color laced with a creamy-white buff. The sexes differ slightly in color pattern, some sections in the male being a somewhat richer buff than in the female. The primary wing feathers of the female are golden buff without any



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FIGURE 4.—Bearded Buff-Laced Polish, female.

lacing, whereas those of the male are golden buff with an edging of creamy white on the outer ends only. The breast feathers of the male are of a richer buff color than in the female, but in both cases the feathers are laced with creamy white. The undercolor of both sexes is creamy white throughout. The beak is slaty blue and the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

**The Bearded and Non-Bearded Golden Polish and the Bearded and Non-Bearded Golden Polish Bantams** all have the same color pattern. The male and female in each variety are identical in this respect. The plumage is golden bay, laced with lustrous black throughout except for the fluff, which is bay tinged with black, and the primary feathers, which are golden bay ending with tapering black ends. The feathers of the breast are golden bay laced with lustrous black. The undercolor is slate throughout. The beak is dark horn, and the shanks and toes are slaty blue.





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FIGURE 5.—Bearded Golden Polish, male.



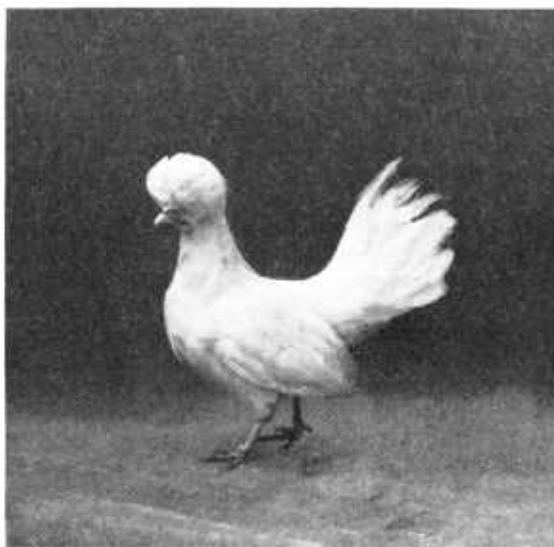
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FIGURE 6.—Non-Bearded Golden Polish, female.



FIGURE 7.—Non-Bearded Silver Polish, male

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FIGURE 8.—Non-Bearded White Polish Bantam, female.

**The Bearded and Non-Bearded Silver Polish and the Bearded and Non-Bearded Silver Polish Bantams** have a beautiful color pattern very much like the golden varieties except that golden bay is replaced by white in the silver varieties. The undercolor is slate throughout in both sexes. The beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

**The Bearded and Non-Bearded White Polish and the Bearded and Non-Bearded White Polish Bantams** have white plumage color and white undercolor. The beak is dark horn, and the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

## HAMBURG CLASS

This class contains only one breed, the Hamburg, which consists of the following varieties all of which are normal in size, with the bantam in only one variety, the Silver-Spangled.

<i>Breed</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Hamburg-----	Golden-Spangled.
	Silver-Spangled.
	Golden-Penciled.
	Silver-Penciled.
	White.
	Black.

The Hamburg is probably the original rose-comb fowl and its ancestry dates back to the times of early poultry culture in Germany and Holland. The birds are rather small sized, and the breed comprises several varieties which have very attractive color patterns. The plumage is rather close fitting and gives the Hamburg a very trim appearance. There are no standard weights for the breed except in the bantams.

In body type the Hamburg resembles the Leghorn very closely, has the same symmetrical shape, and is well set up. The body of the male is carried nearly level with a very gradual slope from the shoulders to the tail. The tail is carried at an angle of 40 degrees above horizontal in the male and 35 degrees in the female and the feathers are long and well spread. All Hamburgs have rose combs, the spikes of which should be well developed and turned slightly upward. The ear lobes should be of good size, white in color, and nearly round in shape. The color of the skin in all varieties is white. The color of the egg is white. All Hamburgs are regarded as non-sitters.

**The Golden-Spangled Hamburg** has an attractive pattern, the plumage over the body being rich golden bay, each feather ending with an elongated, greenish-black spangle. The neck is golden bay in color with a greenish-black stripe running down the middle of each feather. The tail of the male and the main tail feathers of the female are greenish-black. In the female the tail coverts are golden bay, each feather ending with a greenish-black spangle. The saddle feathers of the male are lustrous, golden bay, with the characteristic spangle. The spangles of the wing coverts should form two distinct, black bars across the wing. In both sexes the upper web of the primaries are black, and the lower web bay. The secondaries

are golden bay, the lower feathers ending in lustrous, greenish-black, crescent-shaped spangles. In the male the fluff is slate tinged with bay, and in the female it is slate tinged with gray. In both sexes the undercolor is slate. The color of the beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

**The Silver-Spangled Hamburg** is one of the most attractive of all fowls because of the striking effect of the combination of white and black over the entire body. It is therefore the most popular

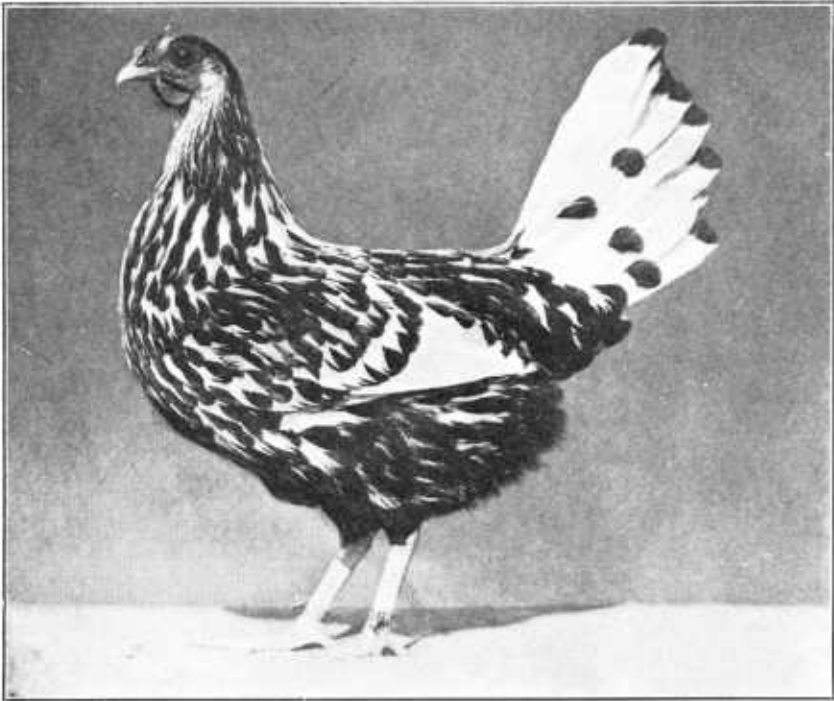


FIGURE 9.—Silver-Spangled Hamburg, female.

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variety of the Hamburg breed in America. The color pattern is essentially the same as in the case of the Golden-Spangled variety, except that the feathers are white and black instead of golden bay, the tail feathers being white, each one ending in a greenish-black spangle. The fluff in both sexes is slate tinged with white, and the undercolor is slate throughout. The beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

**The Silver-Spangled Bantam** is the only bantam in this class and it is similar to the large variety in color and in type. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; pullet, 20.

**The Golden-Penciled Hamburg** is characterized by the penciled effect of the plumage. The color pattern of the male differs from that of the female. The general color of the male is reddish bay

except for the black tail feathers and the greenish-black sickles and tail coverts, which are edged with reddish bay. The upper webs of the wing coverts are slightly penciled with black bars. The upper webs of the primary wing feathers are black, the upper webs of the secondaries are reddish bay penciled with black, and the lower webs are reddish bay except at the end, where penciling from the

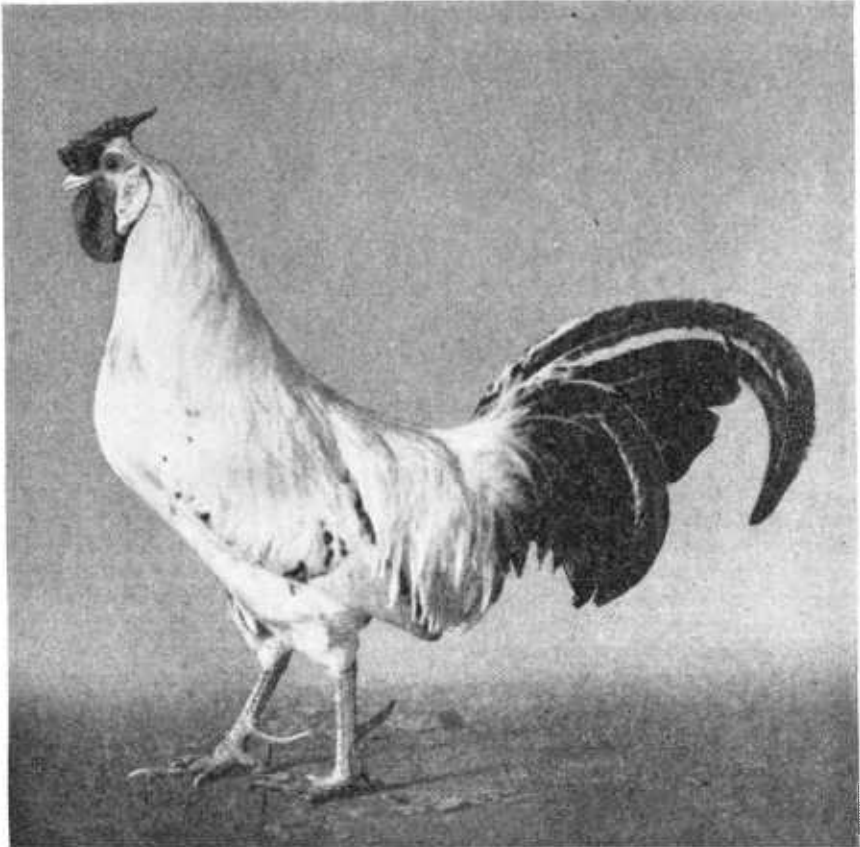


FIGURE 10.—Silver-Penciled Hamburg, male.

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upper web is carried across. The fluff in the male is black. The general color of the female is bay, the feathers being penciled transversely with parallel, greenish-black bars. Also in the female the neck and primary wing feathers are bay without any penciling, and the wing coverts and secondaries are bay penciled with greenish-black bars. The fluff is bay penciled with black. The breast of the male is rich, reddish bay, whereas that of the female is a bright bay, each feather being penciled across with parallel, greenish-black bars. The

undereolor in all sections in both sexes is slate. The beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

**The Silver-Penciled Hamburg** practically duplicates the Golden-Penciled variety except that the reddish bay is replaced by white. In the male the neck is white, whereas in the female it is white with each feather penciled across with narrow bars of greenish-black. The primaries of the male are white; the upper webs dull black; the upper webs of the secondaries are black edged with white or gray, the lower webs white edged with a black stripe next to the quill, whereas the primaries of the female are white, and the secondaries

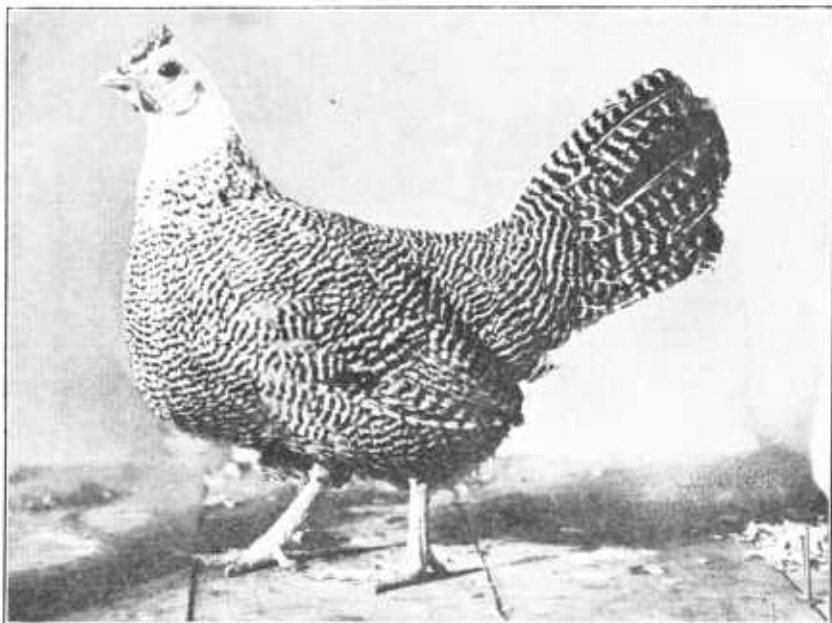


FIGURE 11.—Silver-Penciled Hamburg, female.

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are white penciled with greenish black. The fluff of the male is slaty white and that of the female is white penciled with black. In the male the breast is white and in the female it is also white, but each feather is penciled with greenish black. The undereolor in all sections in both sexes is slate. The beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

**The White Hamburg** has pure white plumage in all parts. The undereolor is white. The beak and shanks and toes are leaden blue.

**The Black Hamburg** is black in all sections, with the surface plumage a lustrous, greenish black. The undereolor in all sections is dull black. The beak and shanks and toes are black.



19152-B

FIGURE 12.—Black Hamburg, male.

### FRENCH CLASS

The French class contains the following breeds and varieties, all of which are of normal size:

<i>Breed</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Houdan.....	Mottled.
	White.
Creveoeur.....	Black.
La Fleche.....	Black.
Faverolle.....	Salmon.

### HOUDAN

The Houdan is a French breed, taking its name from the village of Houdan. It is a rather popular breed in France but is kept only to a very limited extent in the United States. It is a bird of good substance with good length and depth of body. The back is long and of good breadth, sloping slightly toward the tail. In many respects the Houdan somewhat resembles the Dorking, an English breed. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; hen,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; cockerel,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; and pullet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . The Houdan, as well as all breeds in this class, has white skin, and the color of the egg is white.

The characteristic feature of the Houdan is a well-developed crest and a beard. The comb is V-shaped. The Houdan, the Faverolle, and the Dorking have five toes, practically all other breeds and varieties of chickens having but four toes.

**The Mottled Houdan** has black plumage with from 1 feather in 2 to 1 feather in 10 tipped with positive white, depending on the

section of the plumage. The fluff is black, tipped with gray in the female and black slightly tinged with gray in the male. The undercolor in all sections of both sexes is dull black. The ear lobes are white. The color of the beak is dark horn; the shanks and toes are pinkish white, mottled with black.

The **White Houdan** is the counterpart of the Mottled in type and has pure white plumage. The ear lobes are red. The beak, shanks, and toes are pinkish white.



FIGURE 13.—Mottled Houdan, male.

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### CREVECOEUR

The Crevecœur is one of the oldest of the French breeds, but is not popular in the United States and therefore is kept only as an ornamental fowl. It resembles the Houdan in type but is slightly larger. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock, 8; hen, 7; cockerel, 7; and pullet, 6. The plumage color is a rich, glossy black. The undercolor in all sections of both sexes is dull black. The eggs are white. The ear lobes are red. The comb is V-shaped and there



is a crest and a beard. The beak is black, shading to horn at tip, and the shanks and toes are dark leaden blue.

#### LA FLECHE

The La Fleche is another breed of French origin and, like the Crevecœur, is not very popular in the United States. The general



FIGURE 14.—White Houdan, male.

13660-B

type is somewhat like the Crevecœur; the plumage color is also solid black. On the other hand, the La Fleche has no crest or beard but has a V-shaped comb which is larger than that of either the Houdan or the Crevecœur. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , hen,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; cockerel,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , and pullet,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ . The La Fleche lays a white-shelled egg. The color of the beak is black; the ear lobes are white; the shanks and toes are dark slate color.

#### FAVEROLLE

The Faverolle is another breed which originated in France from original crossings of Houdan, Dorking, and Asiatic breeds. Fave-

rolles are a popular general-purpose fowl in France but are kept largely as an ornamental fowl in this country. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock, 8; hen, 6½; cockerel, 7; and pullet, 5½. The body is deep and full and the breast is rather prominent. One outstanding characteristic of the bird is the presence of a beard and muffs. The comb is single, and there are five toes, as in the case of the Houdan. The color of the beak is horn, that of the shanks, toes, and skin white. The shanks and toes are partially feathered on the



FIGURE 15.—Salmon Faverolle, male.

13578-B

outside. The color of the egg is brown or tinted. The Faverolle belongs to the broody class.

**The Salmon Faverolle** is the only standard variety of the breed in the United States. In the male the beard, muffs, breast, body, fluff, and tail are black. The head, hackle, and saddle are straw-colored, while the outer portion of the feathers in the back is reddish brown. The wing bows are straw-colored, tinged with reddish brown, and the rest of the wing is black and white. In the female the color of the head, neck, wing bows, and coverts, back, and tail are salmon brown.

The primaries and secondaries are black and salmon brown. The beard, muffs, body, fluff, and breast are cream color. The under-color in both sexes is slate throughout.

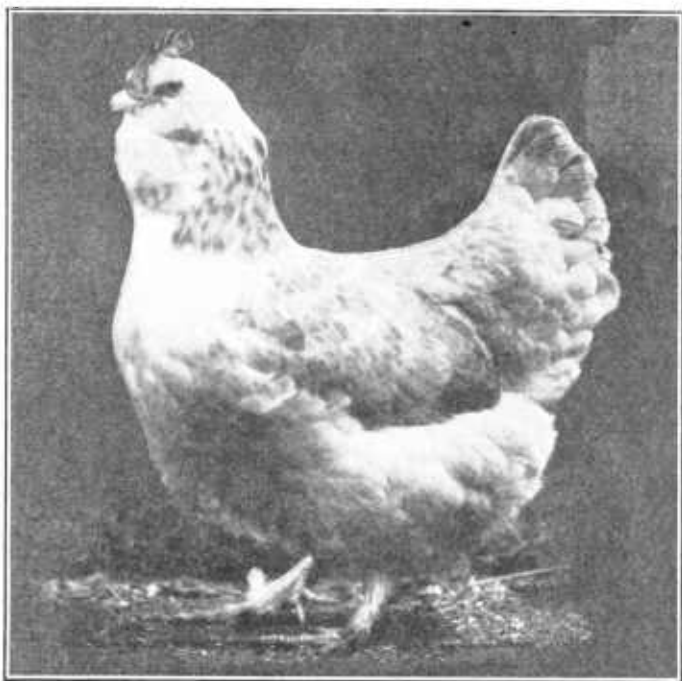


FIGURE 16.—Salmon Faverolle, female.

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## CONTINENTAL CLASS

The Continental class contains the following breeds and varieties, all of which are of normal size:

<i>Breed</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Campine.....	Silver.
Lakenvelder.....	Golden.

## CAMPINE

The Campine breed takes its name from the Campine district of Belgium, where it was developed by commercial poultry keepers. This breed is very similar to the Penciled varieties of the Hamburg in type and in color, but it has a single comb. It is also somewhat the same build as the Leghorn, though the body is inclined to be slightly deeper. It should be of good length, well rounded; the back should be of fair length, sloping slightly downward, and the tail well expanded. The breast is deep and carried well forward. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock, 6; hen, 4; cockerel, 5; and pullet,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . The ear lobe and the skin are white. The eggs are white. The Campine is a nonsitting breed.

The **Silver Campine** has plumage of a greenish-black color, each feather being distinctly barred with white, the width of the black bars varying from two to four times the width of the white bars in different sections. In the male the white bars are slightly V-shaped in the feathers of the wing bows, back, and tail. In the female these V-shaped bars appear in the wing bows and back. In other sections of the plumage color the white bars run straight across the feathers.



FIGURE 17.—Silver Campine, male.

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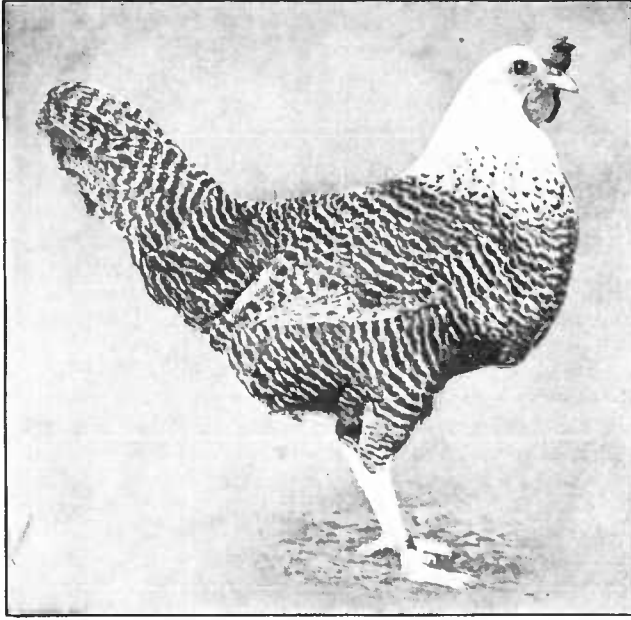
The heads of both sexes and the neck of the female and the hackle of the male are white. The plumage color on front of the breast is the same as the body color in both sexes. The fluff is greenish black, barred straight across with white. The undercolor is slate throughout. The beak is horn color, and the shanks and toes leaden blue.

The **Golden Campine** has identically the same color pattern as the silver except that the white feathers and the white bars are golden bay.

#### LAKENVELDER

The **Lakenvelder** is a breed of German origin which is kept only as an ornamental fowl in this country. The general type and size are

similar to those of the Leghorn. This breed has a striking black and white plumage contrast, with a black head, neck, and tail, and a white body color in both sexes. The surface plumage of the wings is white; the primaries have the lower web white and the upper web black, while in the secondaries, the lower web is black and the upper web is white. There are no standard weights. The comb is single; the ear lobes, skin, and egg color are white although tinted eggs are



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FIGURE 18.—Silver Campine, female

not uncommon. This is a nonbroody breed. The beak is dark horn and the shank and toes are slate.

### GAME CLASS

The Game class contains the following breeds and varieties:

<i>Breed</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Size</i>
Game:		
Modern.....	Black Breasted Red.....	Normal and bantam.
Modern.....	Brown Red.....	Normal and bantam.
Modern.....	Golden Duckwing.....	Normal and bantam.
Modern.....	Silver Duckwing.....	Normal and bantam.
Modern.....	Birchen.....	Normal and bantam.
Modern.....	Red Pyle.....	Normal and bantam.
Modern.....	White.....	Normal and bantam.
Modern.....	Black.....	Normal and bantam.
Old English....	Black Breasted Red.....	Normal and bantam.
Old English....	Brown Red.....	Normal.
Old English....	Golden Duckwing.....	Normal and bantam.
Old English....	Silver Duckwing.....	Normal and bantam.
Old English....	Red Pyle.....	Normal.
Old English....	White.....	Normal and bantam.
Old English....	Black.....	Normal and bantam.
Old English....	Spangled.....	Normal and bantam.

The history of the various Game breeds has been more or less closely associated with the sport of cockfighting, which probably began to interest men from the time the first fowls were domesticated. It is well known that practically every country has shown considerable interest in cockfighting and many countries have developed special races of fighting Game fowls.

The Game class includes two types, the Modern and the Old English. The Modern Game birds are very striking in appearance, with solidly developed bodies with close-fitting plumage. They stand upright and have great width of the shoulders, with sloping backs and drooping tails. This general appearance is highly prized in the breed and is referred to in the Standard of Perfection as the "station" of the bird. A high-stationed bird is desired. The comb is single, although if dubbed (cut off) it should have a neat and smooth appearance; the comb and wattles of the cockbird should be dubbed. Games have white skins; they lay brown-shelled eggs and are classed as a broody breed.

### MODERN GAME

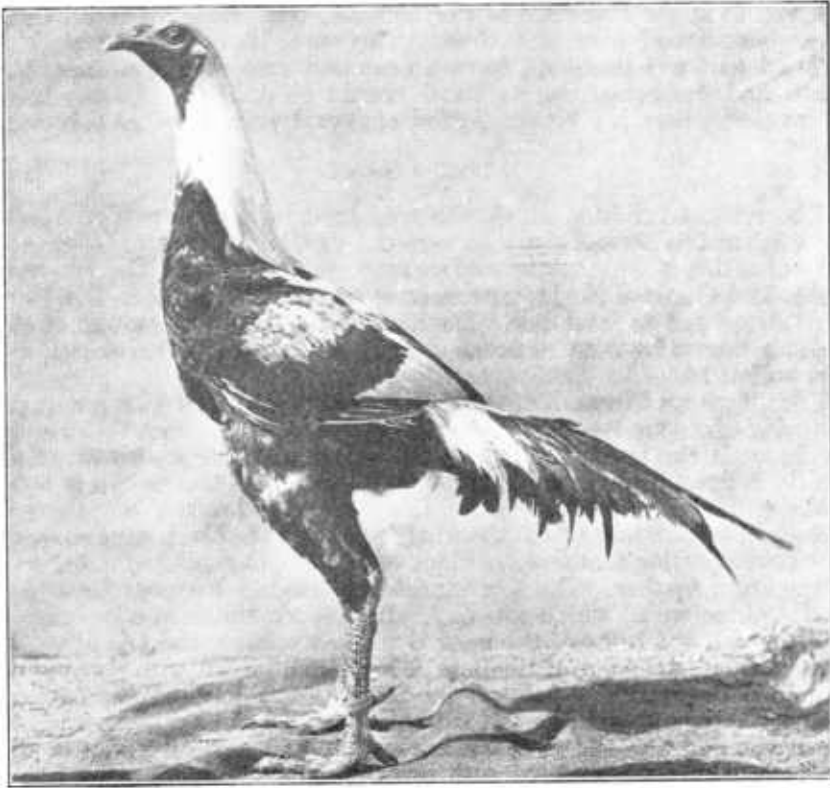
The varieties of Modern Games may be divided into two groups—varieties of the normal size and varieties of Game bantams, each variety of which is the miniature of its large-sized variety. The varieties of Modern Game of the larger size have no standard weights, but have been developed to good size. The standard weights, in ounces, of the Modern Game bantam varieties are: Cock, 22; hen, 20; cockerel, 20; and pullet, 18.

**The Modern Black-Breasted Red Game** male has dark plumage, the color of the male being much darker in appearance than the female. In the male the body, breast, front of neck, and tail are black. The hackle is light golden, the back is bright red, and the saddle is light golden. The shoulders are black, the wing bows are red, and there is a black bar extending across the wing formed by the black wing coverts. The primary wing feathers are black except the bay-colored outer web of the lower feather. The secondaries are also black except for a part of the outer webs, which are bay. In the female the body color is ashy brown, the front of the neck is reddish salmon and the breast is light salmon; the color of the back is a grayish brown with a stippling of golden brown. The head of the female is golden and the back of the neck is light golden, striped with black. The primary wing feathers are black and the tail is black except the tail coverts and the top feathers, which are stippled with brown. The shoulders, wing bows, coverts, and secondaries are grayish brown, stippled with golden brown. The ear lobes are red. In both male and female the color of the beak is horn, and the shanks and toes are willow green.

**The Modern Brown-Red Game**, like the former and all other varieties of parti-colored Games, shows a marked difference between the general plumage color of the male and the female. In the male the head is orange and the body and tail are black. The front of the neck is black, laced with brown, the breast is black laced with lemon, and the hackle and saddle are lemon with a dark stripe running through the middle of each feather. The back and wing bows are lemon and the remainder of the wings is black. In the female the entire plumage is black with these exceptions: The head is lemon; the neck is also lemon with a narrow, dark stripe through the middle of each feather; and the breast is black, each feather being laced with lemon. In both

sexes the color of the beak, shanks and toes is black, and the ear lobe is dark purple.

**The Modern Golden Duckwing Game.**—The color of the front of the neck, the breast, body, and tail of the male is black and the head and hackle are creamy white. The back and wing bows are golden, and the saddle is light golden. The shoulders are black, as are also the primaries, except the lower feathers, the outer webs of which are creamy white. Parts of the outer webs forming the wing bay of the secondaries are creamy white, the rest of the secondaries are black. In the female the head and neck are silvery gray, each



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FIGURE 19.—Modern Silver Duckwing Game, male.

feather of the latter having a dark stripe running through the middle. The front of the neck is reddish brown and the breast is a rich salmon. The shoulders, wing bows, secondaries, and the back are dark gray, stippled with a lighter gray. The primaries are dark brown. The tail is black, except the two top feathers, which are dark gray stippled with lighter gray. The ear lobe is red in both sexes. The beak is horn color; the shanks and toes are willow.

**The Modern Silver Duckwing Game** is an attractive bird in which the plumage color of the male differs materially from that of the female. In the male the front of the neck, the breast, shoulders, body, and lower thighs are black, and the head, hackle, back, and

saddle are white or silvery white. The wing fronts are black and the wing bows are silvery white. The wing coverts are blue black,



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FIGURE 20.—Modern Silver Duckwing Game Bantam, female.

forming a bar across the wings. The primaries are black, with white on the outer webs of the lower feathers, and the secondaries are black,



18683-B

FIGURE 21.—Modern Birchen Game Bantam, female.

except the white part of the outer webs forming the wing bays. In the female the body and lower thighs are ashy gray, and the color of



the head and neck is silvery gray, the feathers of the latter having a black stripe through the middle. The back and the shoulders, wing bows, wing coverts, and secondaries are dark gray, finely stippled with lighter gray. The primaries are black, as is the tail except the two top feathers, which are dark gray, stippled with lighter gray. In both sexes the ear lobe is red, the beak is horn, and the shanks and toes willow.

**The Modern Birchen Game** has a color pattern the exact counterpart of the Modern Brown-Red Game, except that in the former the lemon or orange is replaced by white. The ear lobes are dark purple. The beak, shanks, and toes are black.

**The Modern Red Pyle Game** has a slightly different coloration in the two sexes, the male having a more variegated color pattern than



13582-B

FIGURE 22.—Modern Birchen Game Bantam, male.

the female. The plumage of the head and back of the neck of the male is orange; the wing bows are red, the outer webs of the primary wing feathers are bay, and parts of the outer webs of the secondaries are red. The back is red and the saddle light orange. The rest of the bird is mainly white. The general color of the female is white, except the head, which is golden. The neck feathers are white, edged with golden, the front of the neck is white tinged with salmon, and the breast is salmon in both sexes. The ear lobes are red. The beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

**The Modern White Game** is solid white throughout in both sexes. The ear lobes are red, and the beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

**The Modern Black Game** is solid black throughout with a greenish sheen and the undercolor is dull black. The ear lobes are bright red. The beak, shanks, and toes are black.

#### OLD ENGLISH GAME

The Old English Game and Game Bantam differ materially from the Modern Game. The former are noted for hardiness and vigor

and lack both the length of leg and the long head of the Modern Game. The Old English Game has a fairly long neck with strong, broad shoulders and a very full and prominent breast. The body is

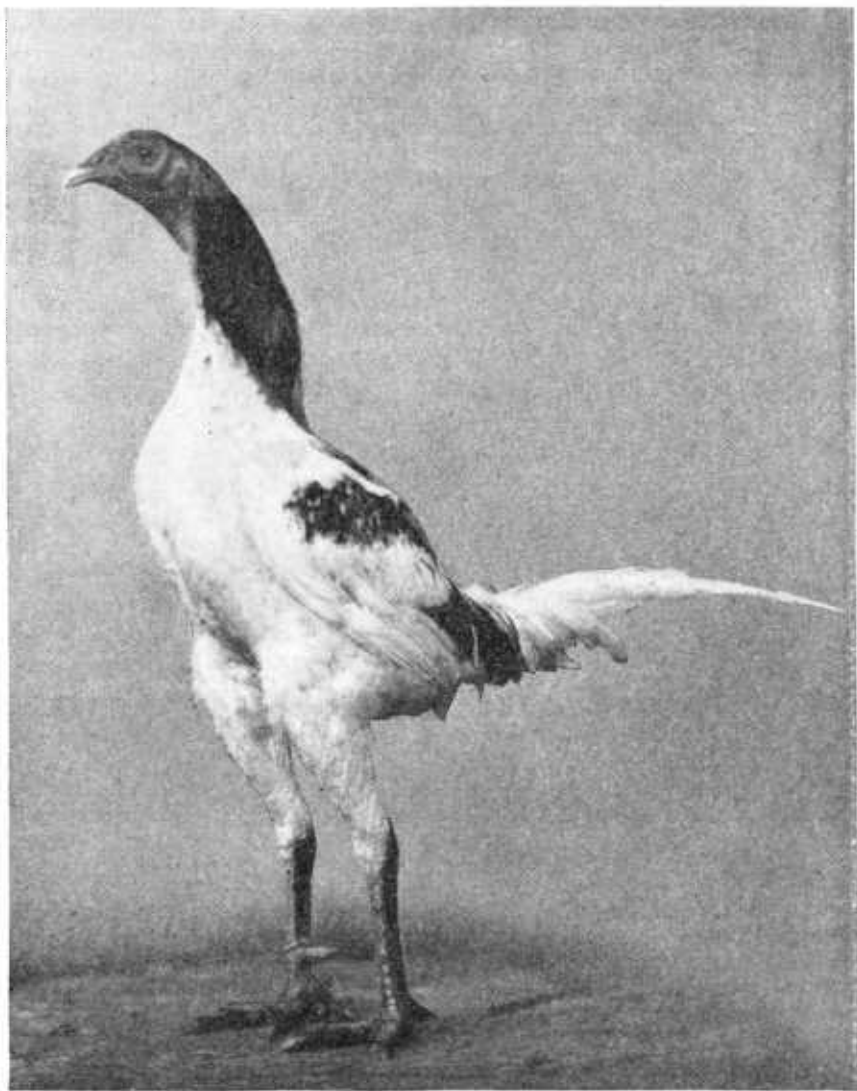


FIGURE 23.—Modern Red Pyle Game, male.

68131-B

of medium length, round, and compact; the legs have short muscular thighs and are set well apart. This breed has an appearance of great strength and power and is noted for its alert and bold carriage. The comb is single and should be dubbed in the cock.

There are eight varieties of Old English Games as listed at the

beginning of this section. All except the Brown Red and the Red Pyle have a corresponding bantam variety. As in other breeds, the bantams are a miniature counterpart of the larger variety. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock, 5; hen, 4; cockerel, 4; pullet, 3½. The bantam standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 24; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; pullet, 20.

**The Old English Black-Breasted Red Game** has a color pattern similar in many sections to the Modern Black-Breasted Red Game but is darker in color. The head, hackle, and saddle of the male are



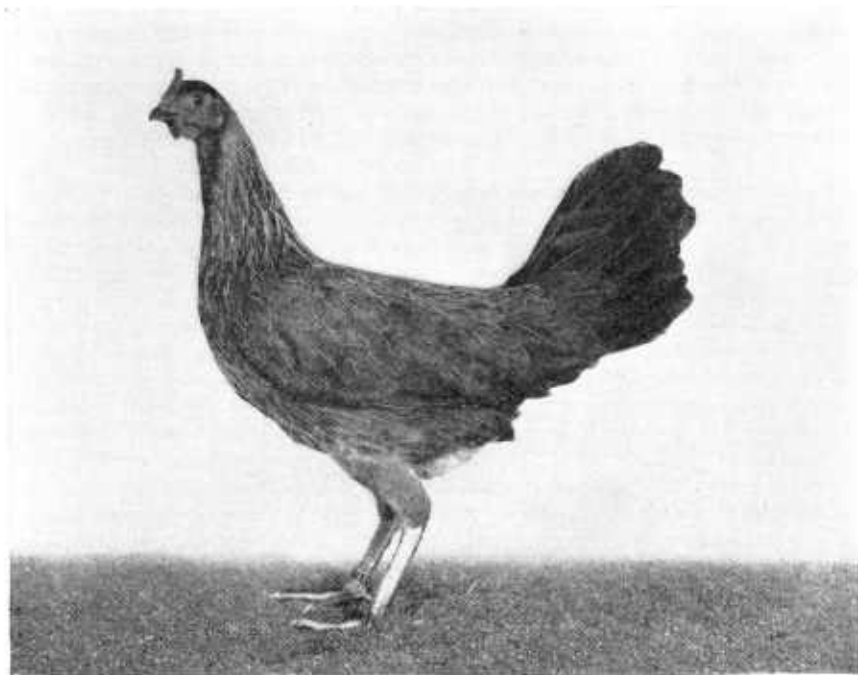
FIGURE 24.—Old English Black-Breasted Red Game, male.

24770-C

orange red. The breast, body, and tail are black. The neck of the female is a golden orange with black stripes; the breast is salmon; the body is ashy gray; and the back and wings are dull black, finely stippled with light brown and the tail is dull black except the two top feathers which are stippled with brown. The shanks and toes of both sexes are pinkish white and the beak is light horn.

**The Old English Spangled Game** has red wattles, a light-horn beak, and pinkish-white shanks and toes. The male has a dark-red hackle, saddle, and back, the feathers ending with a small V-shaped white spangle; the breast, body, and tail feathers are black, ending, with a white tip. In the female the back of the neck is a golden red, striped with black, each feather ending with a small V-shaped, white tip; the breast and front of the neck are salmon, stippled with brown and tipped with white spangles. The back is black, stippled with brown, each feather ending with a white tip in this section as well as in the tail, which is also black.

The color of the other varieties of Old English Games should be the same as for the corresponding variety of Modern Games except that the color of legs should be white in the following varieties: Golden and Silver Duckwings, Red Pyle, and White.



68140-B

FIGURE 25.—Old English Black-Breasted Red Game, female.

### ORIENTAL CLASS

The Oriental class contains the following breeds and varieties, all of which are of normal size:

<i>Breed</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Sumatra .....	Black.
Malay .....	Black-Breasted Red.
Cubalaya .....	Black-Breasted Red.
	White.
	Black.

The Malay is the only breed of this class having a bantam variety, the Black-Breasted Red.

#### SUMATRA

**The Black Sumatra** apparently originated in Sumatra. It is a bird of fair size, slightly larger than the Leghorn, and is characterized by having a long, drooping tail which is abundantly supplied with smaller sickles and coverts. There are no standard weights for the breed, but the body is of good length and fair depth. It has a small pea comb; the color of the beak is black, and of the shanks and toes dark slate. The ear lobes are red and the skin is yellow. The egg is white, and the bird is regarded as belonging to the broody class. The

plumage color is a lustrous greenish black; the undercolor is dull black.

#### MALAY

The Black-Breasted Red is the only variety of the Malay breed. The variety includes a normal-size bird and its counterpart, in respect to plumage pattern, in a bantam size. The Malay apparently originated in India and was improved considerably in England, but it has not met with much favor in the United States. It is a rather large breed, the standard weights, in pounds, being: Cock, 9; hen, 7; cockerel, 7; and pullet, 5. The standard weights, in ounces, of the

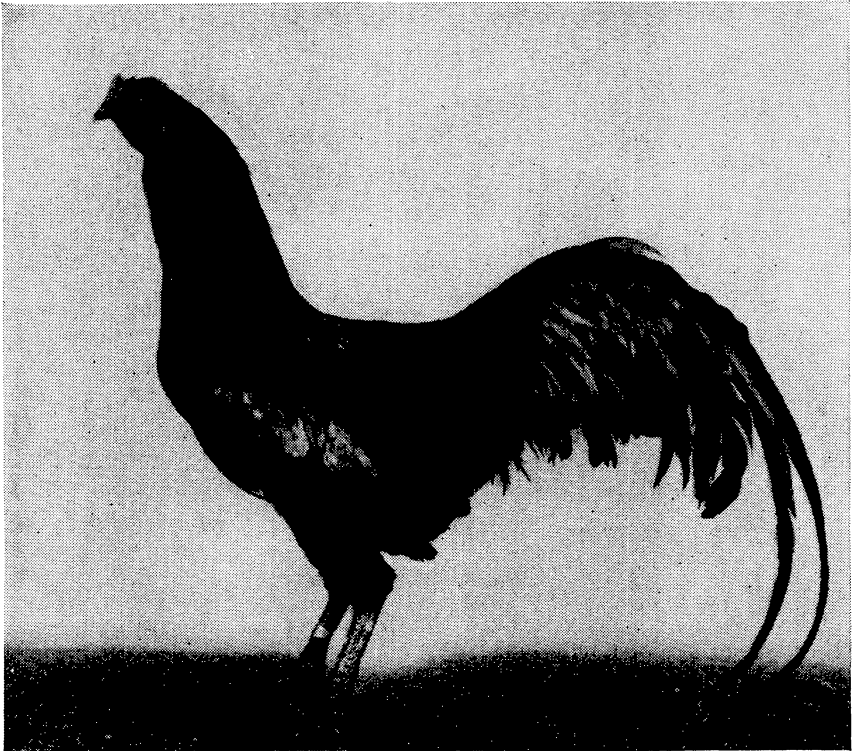


FIGURE 26.—Black Sumatra, male.

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bantams are: Cock, 26; hen, 24; cockerel, 24; and pullet, 22. The Malay is an upstanding bird with a long neck, the standard height of the larger variety, in inches, being: Cock, 26; hen, 18; cockerel, 18; and pullet, 15. This breed is characterized by a heavy crown which projects over the eyes, giving a rather bold appearance to the face. The color of the beak, shanks, and toes is yellow in both sexes. The egg is brown, and the breed belongs to the broody class.

In the male, the body, stern, front of wings, and neck are black while the head, hackle, wing bows, back, and saddle are red or reddish maroon. The primary wing feathers are black and the outer webs of both primaries and secondaries are rich bay. The general color of the

female is dark brown, being, in different sections, brown, cinnamon brown, and dark brown. The feathers on the neck are dark brown striped with black. The breast and the front of the neck are cinnamon

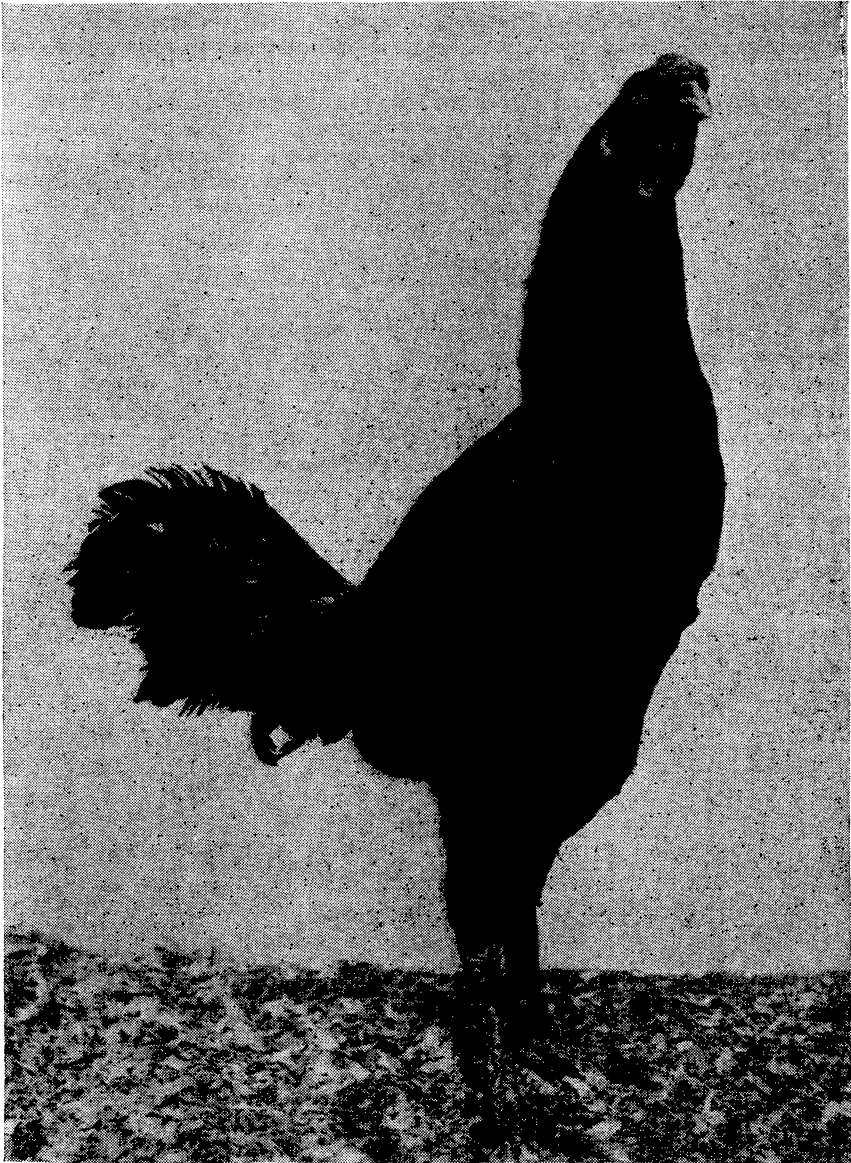


FIGURE 27.—Black-Breasted Red Malay, male.

13156-C

brown and the back is a dark cinnamon brown. The tail is very dark brown shading into black. The undercolor of both sexes is slate tinged with brown.

## CUBALAYA

The Cubalaya originated in Cuba and traces back to birds which came from the Orient. It has the long, drooping tail of the Sumatra and somewhat resembles that breed in type but is much smaller. This breed has a broad and prominent breast; a broad short head, and a pea comb. The standard weights, in pounds, of the Cubalaya are: Cock, 6; hen, 4; cockerel, 4½; pullet, 3.

**The Black-Breasted Red** male, like the Black-Breasted Red Game has a dark plumage, the male being much darker than the female. In the male the body, breast, front of neck, tail feathers, front



14514-C

FIGURE 28.—Black-Breasted Red Malay Bantam, male.

of wings, and wing coverts, are black. The head, hackle, back, and saddle, are reddish chestnut and the wing bows are deep red. The primaries and the secondaries are black except the lower edges of the primaries and the outer webs of the secondaries which are reddish bay. The undercolor of the male is slate; the female, light slate or nearly white. In both sexes the beak is white or light horn and the shanks and toes are pinkish white. The head and hackle of the female are reddish chestnut; the front of neck, the breast, body and fluff, front of wing and wing bows, are light cinnamon. The back and saddle are cinnamon. The primaries are black with the outerwebs black edged with bay; inner webs of the secondaries are black, the outer webs, bay. The main tail feathers are black, and the lower webs are black, edged with cinnamon.

**The White Cubalaya** has white plumage color in all sections. The beak, shanks, and toes are the same color as in the Black-Breasted Red.

The **Black Cubalaya** has black plumage throughout with dark slate undercolor. The beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are slate.



FIGURE 29.—Cubalaya, male.

68109-B

### ORNAMENTAL BANTAM CLASS

The raising and exhibiting of bantams has become very popular resulting in large entries of many breeds and varieties of bantams at most poultry shows. The Ornamental Bantam class contains the following breeds and varieties:

<i>Breed</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Sebright Bantam.....	Golden. Silver.
Rose-Comb Bantam.....	White. Black.
Japanese Bantam.....	Black-Tailed. White. Black. Gray.
Mille Fleur Booted Bantam.	
Silkie.....	Bearded. Non-Bearded.
Booted White Bantam.	



### SEBRIGHT BANTAM

The Sebright Bantam was originated in England early in the last century and has become quite popular in this country because of its unique ornamental quality. The body is low-set; the breast is prominent, the back is very short, the tail large and well spread. Altogether, the body has a very graceful outline and presents an attractive appearance. The breed has one outstanding characteristic in that the males are hen-feathered; that is, the feathering of both male and female is exactly alike. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. The comb is rose, with a spike slightly turned upward. In both varieties of this breed the comb, face, and ear lobes are purplish red. The beak is dark horn, and the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

**The Golden Sebright** is golden bay, each feather over the entire body in both sexes being evenly and distinctly laced with a narrow edge of lustrous black. The undercolor is slate in all sections.

**The Silver Sebright** has a plumage color which is silvery white throughout, each feather being distinctly laced with a narrow edging of lustrous black. The undercolor of all sections is slate. This combination of white and black gives the Sebright a very striking appearance, as in the case of the Silver-Spangled Hamburg.

### ROSE-COMB BANTAM

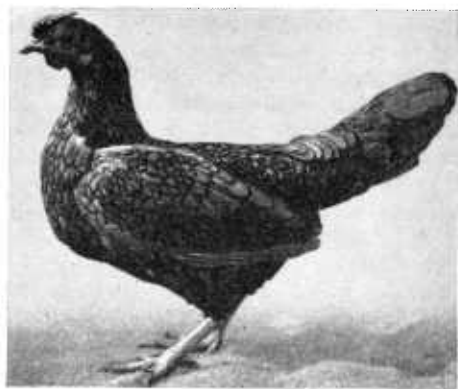
The Rose-Comb Bantam, especially the black variety, is one of the most attractive of all fowls. The birds of this breed are very stylish in appearance. The legs are short, the body very graceful in outline with slightly curved neck, short back, prominent breast, and gracefully carried tail. The rose comb is the crowning feature of the bird, with its spike turned slightly upward. The large, white ear lobe is another attractive feature. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20.

The two varieties, Rose-Comb Black and Rose-Comb White, are identical in every respect except in the matter of color. In the Rose-Comb Black the beak, shanks, and toes are black, whereas in the Rose-Comb White they are pinkish white. The undercolor in the black is dull black. In both varieties the ear lobes are white. The varieties are solid-colored black and white, respectively.

### JAPANESE BANTAM

The Japanese Bantams are characterized by a combination of extreme shortness of legs and back with extreme development of ornamental tail feathers. The tail feathers are carried forward beyond the perpendicular so that they almost touch the back of the head. The breast is full and well rounded, and the back is very short. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. The legs and toes are free from feathers. The comb is single and large, and the ear lobes are red.

**The Black-Tailed Japanese Bantam** has the general plumage of the White Japanese, except that in the male the main tail feathers are black, and the sickle and tail coverts are black edged with white. In the female the main tail feathers are black except the two top feathers



13170-C

FIGURE 30.—Golden Sebright, female.



18679-B

FIGURE 31.—Silver Sebright, male.



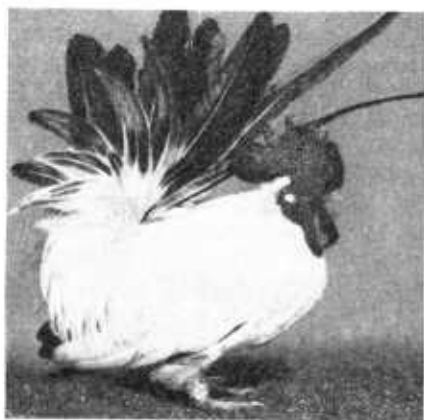
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FIGURE 32.—Black Rose-Comb Bantam, female.



10169-C

FIGURE 33.—White Rose-Comb Bantam, male.



68086-B

FIGURE 34.—Black-Tailed Japanese Bantam, male.



68087-B

FIGURE 35.—Black-Tailed Japanese Bantam, female.

and the tail coverts, which have white edging. The undercolor is bluish white; the beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

**The White Japanese Bantam** is entirely white, both in surface and undercoloring. The beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

**The Black Japanese Bantam** is entirely black with greenish sheen on surface and dull, black undercolor. The beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

**The Gray Japanese Bantam** has a sexual difference in plumage color. In the male the back is silvery gray; the saddle is silvery gray with a dark stripe; the breast and the front of the neck are black laced with silver gray, and most of the rest of the body and the tail are black. The head and hackle are silvery gray, except that in the latter



FIGURE 36.—Mille Fleur Booted Bantam, female.

the feathers have a dark stripe. The wings are black with silvery white bows. In the female the plumage color is largely black, the breast and front of the neck being black, laced with white; the head and back of neck are white, in the latter the feathers being striped with black. The undercolor in both sexes is dark slate. The beak is yellow shaded with dark horn. The shanks and toes are yellow in the male and dusky yellow in the female.

#### MILLE FLEUR BOOTED BANTAM

The Mille Fleur Booted Bantam has a characteristic appearance; it is low-set with fairly compact body, short back, muffs, feathered legs, and vulture hocks. The comb is single and the ear lobes are red. The wings are large and carried low; the tail is long, well spread, and carried very erect. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20.

In the male the general plumage color is red with the tip of each feather ending in a V-shaped, white spangle which is separated from the red portion of the feather by a black bar. The hackle, back, and saddle feathers are red, striped with black and tipped with a white spangle. The front of the neck, the breast, and the body are golden bay with a crescent-shaped bar of black separating the V-shaped, white spangle at the tip from the rest of the feather. The wing bows are also red, tipped with white spangles. The primary wing feathers are black edged with bay and white, and the secondary feathers are bay on the outer web and black on the inner web and are tipped with white. The tail, including the tail coverts and sickle feathers, is black tipped with a white spangle. The fluff is dull black mottled with white; the shank and toe feathers are black with white



68128-B

FIGURE 37.—Mille Fleur Booted Bantam, male.

tips. The general color pattern of the female is rich, golden buff with a white, V-shaped spangle separated from the rest of the feather by a crescent-shaped black bar. The primary wing feathers are black, and the secondaries have their outer webs light golden buff and their inner webs dull black tipped with white. The main tail feathers are dull black, tipped with white, as are also the shank and toe feathers. The undercolor of both sexes is slate which shades to a buff at the base of the feathers. The comb in both sexes is single, and the ear lobes red. The beak is horn color, the shanks and toes slaty blue, and the bottom of the foot yellow.

#### SILKIE

The Silkie breed is different from all other chickens in that the fowls have a dark blue skin and a silky-appearing feather formation. This difference in plumage is due to the fact that the web in the feathers is partially or completely lacking, giving the feathers a silky appearance.

The Silkies are believed to have originated in Japan and are bred there largely as a novelty. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 36; hen, 32; cockerel, 32; and pullet, 28. The body and breast are very deep and well rounded. The color of the plumage is white throughout. The comb, face, and wattles are deep mulberry; the comb is a round rose and there is a fairly well-developed crest. The ear lobes are light blue and the beak is leaden blue. The shanks and



FIGURE 38.—Silkie, male.

7097-C

toes are leaden blue, with shanks and outer toes well furnished with silky feathers; there are five toes.

There are two varieties, the Bearded Silkie, and the Non-Bearded Silkie, which are similar except for the presence or absence of the beard. The wattles should be either absent or very slightly developed in the bearded variety.

#### BOOTED WHITE BANTAM

The Booted White Bantam is a rather odd breed possessing characteristic feathering on the outer parts of the shanks and on the outside toes. Another characteristic feature is the presence of vulture hocks, which are produced by the presence, on the lower thighs, of long stiff feathers projecting beyond the hock joint. This breed differs from the White Cochin Bantam in that it has vulture hocks, very stiff

feathering, and an upright and sprightly carriage. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. The comb is single and the ear lobes bright red. The color of both male and female is pure white, while the beak, shanks, and toes are pinkish white.



FIGURE 39.—Sultan, female.

13162-C

### MISCELLANEOUS CLASS

The Miscellaneous class contains the Sultan and Frizzle breeds, both being of normal size.

#### SULTAN

The Sultan is rarely seen in America. It has certain rather distinct characteristics, including a small V-shaped comb, a rather large crest, muffs, beard, five toes, and vulture hock, as well as heavy shank and toe feathering, including feathering of the middle and outer toes. The plumage color is white in all sections. The ear lobes are bright red. The beak is flesh color, the shanks and toes slaty blue. There are no standard weights. This breed has white skin and produces white-shelled eggs.

**FRIZZLE**

The Frizzle breed is characterized by a very peculiar development of the feathers, which show a tendency to curve backward or upward at the ends. This is the outstanding characteristic which makes the breed unique; otherwise it is of little interest. The comb is single.



FIGURE 40.—Frizzle, female.

13182-C

This breed has a yellow skin and produces brown eggs. The color of the feathers may be solid black, white, red, or bay. The only requirement governing plumage color is that each individual must be of one color and that when the birds are shown in pairs, trios, or pens the individuals shall match each other in color.